they still leave considerable to be desired.

For example, they are provided with the

serew-block breech-action, and use the old-

fashioned bag-cartridge with independent

projectile, and are primed from the top and

fired with a friction-primer, the same as the

old muzzleloaders used to be; whereas

nearly all the other great powers use the

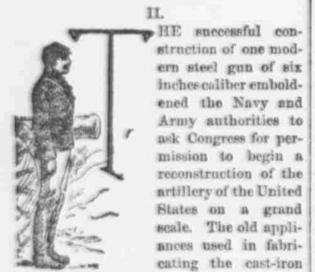
IMPROVEMENTS. GREAT

The Whole System of Ordnance Revolutionized.

HOW BIG GUNS ARE MADE

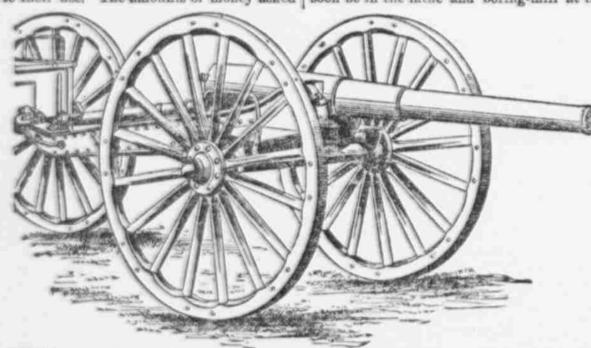
Changes Enough to Bewilder a Veteran.

BY "THE CANNONEER."



for the three great armored battle-ships recently contracted for. The tube forging for the 13-inch gun will be a steel log 38 feet long, 25 inches diameter and will weigh, when What Has Recently Been Done in ready to be turned and bored, between 64,000 and 65,000 pounds. The 13-inch jacket forging will be a steel log 15 feet long and 40 inches in diameter, and its weight, when ready for the shop, will be between 83,000 and 84,000 pounds. Guns of still larger caliber, up to 16 inches, have ber larger than 13 inches will ever be built, ac recent experience abroad having determined that by increasing the length of the 13inch gun and thereby augmenting its power, results equal to those of larger calibers can be attained, while it has also been demonstrated that the 16-inch gun, besides being unwieldly and difficult of manipulation in consequence of its monstrous weight of 116 tons, is unreliable in endurance. Hence it is probable that the 13-inch caliber will mark the limit of our new steel ordnance, at least for this generation.

At the time Congress resolved to understruction of one mod- take the re-armament of the country, there ern steel gun of six was no forge-plant in existence on our soil inches caliber embold- that could turn out steel forgings for any- siderably: ened the Navy and thing larger than the 6-inch gun. Hence it Army authorities to was necessary for the Government to create ask Congress for per- an establishment of its own capable of mission to begin a making these colossal forgings, or to offer reconstruction of the contracts sufficient in extent to induce priartillery of the United | vate enterprise to undertake it. The latter | valiou of about four degrees, has shown a States on a grand course was chosen after much deliberation, scale. The old appli- and contracts for heavy forgings and armor- the shot. However, this was one of the first ances used in fabri- plates to the amount of many millions of pair of 10-inch guns, which were only 30 cating the east-iron dellars were awarded to the Bethlehem Iron calibers in length, or four feet two inches smoothbores, or even the Parrott rifles, were and Steel Company of Pennsylvania. This of little or no use in dealing with the in- company began to increase their facilities tricate and delicate structures of wrought- about four years ago. They have now steel. Hence it became necessary not only reached a stage of development at which to buy new lathes, boring and rifling ma- they have begun to deliver forgings for the for making them. Some of the earlier guns, chines, etc., but to build new shops adapted | 12-inch guns, and one of those monsters will | which were made in the old shops, with in-



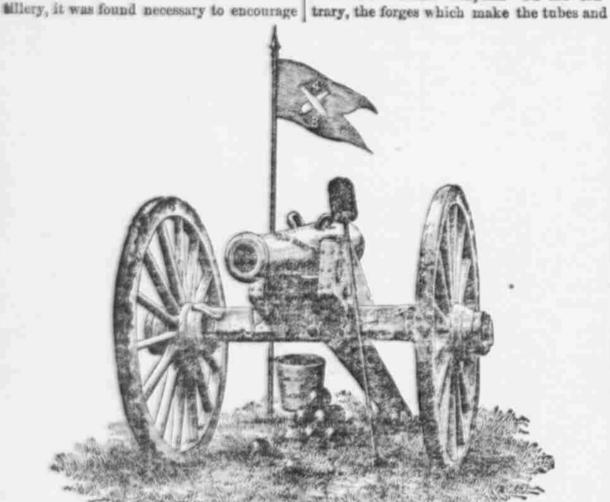
This is engraved from a photograph of the new 3.2-Inch breech loading rifled field-place. It is one the present guns of Battery B, 4th U. S. Art., photographed at Fort Adams, R. I., the present station

of the battery. The gun is shown limbered up.

struction as many as 50 guns at a time, hydraulic hammer or "forging-press," as it is ranging in caliber from 4-inch rapid-fire called. destined for the turrets of our new ironclads, of heavy sea-coast rifles by contract.

for these purposes at first appalled many Washington gun-factory. It would be members and some Senators, who for awhile almost useless to attempt a description of the hesitated at the thought of building up an enormous appliances required for this sort of artillery system in which a single 10-inch | work which would be intelligible to the rifle, with its carriage and appurtenances, general reader. It involves combination would cost as much as a whole fort full of lathes and boring machines over 80 feet the old smoothbore Columbiads of the same long, and having a "swing"-that is to say, caliber, and one round from which would revolving space-of eight feet; an overcost as much as a bombardment by the bead traveling-crane, capable of picking up a load of 100 tons and carrying it the length However, these objections were soon over- of a building several hundred feet long; a some, and then a law was passed authoriz- pit 59 feet deep, in which the tubes of the ing the Navy Department to convert the great guns are suspended vertically to allow Washington Navy-yard into a National gun- the jackets and rings to be shrunk on. These factory for that branch of the service, and are some of the most noteworthy appliances the War Department to utilize the Water- of the machine-shops at Washington. In wliet Arsenal in a similar manner for the the forges at Bethlehem are involved heating use of the Army. The Navy progressed furnaces capable of taking in an ingot much more rapidly than the Army did in weighing over 55 tons; cranes, "grips," and availing itself of these facilities, and at this | endless-chain "handlers," capable of taking writing the Naval gun-factory at the Wash- | this enormous mass out of the furnace at a ington yard is in full blast, employing many | white heat, carrying it to the anvil and hundred workmen, and having under con- manipulating it under the blows of a 100-ton

pieces to the 10-inch and 12-inch monsters In short it may be said that the most imposing if not appalling spectacle of the possiwhile the army has not as yet succeeded in | bilities of human ingenuity and skill to be making more than a few small breechload- seen in the world is presented by these giganing field-pieces, though they have recently | tic appliances for the manufacture of our advertised for bids to build a large number | new artillery. However, it must not be supposed that the usefulness of this great Simultaneously with this development of industrial development stops with the fabfacilities for the manufacture of the new ar- rication of warlike weapons. On the con-



This is engraved from a tintype of the No. 2 gun, center section, of Battery B, 4th U. S. Art., taken mear Fredericksburg in June or July, 1862. The gyn, "Old Betsey," was one of the original 12-pounder Rapoleons of 1877, and was in action in every battle of the Army of the Potomac from Manassas to

the construction of forges, by private enter- | jackets for colossal cannon are equally prise, to furnish the raw material. Few equipped to manufacture the great shafts people have an adequate idea of what is required for the immense merchant and involved in the rough steel forgings for a passenger steamships of these times, which, there is the main tube, which must be a plant, had to be imported from abroad; tosolid "log" of hammered steel 35 feet long gether with many other things of like by about 22 inches diameter, in order to peaceful utility, so that after all the arts of bling and finishing. Such a log of forged great enterprise, and now, as in all times troops. There are two types of the breechthe rough before boring or turning, and the equal pace with that of the other. In "light field-gun," is 3.2 inches in caliber. than 45,000 to 50,000 pounds.

but much larger in diameter, it being calcu- ress of the country, whose effects will be culation that the "light field-gun" will be forged would be a steel log about three feet | plus. in diameter and 13 to 14 feet long. Forged Up to this time the Washington gun- Thus far only the smaller gun has been solid it weighs when ready to be turned and factory has turned out, or has on hand nearly issued to the light batteries, which are E mer. In addition to the 12-inch guns, for considerable work for the Army in the shape | the new "light field-piece," with its carriage which the forgings are already in progress, 12 of new steel rifled field-pieces and part of the and outfit.

bored, about 48,000. The "ingot" required | completed, 83 6-inch gues, 15 8-inch and six | and K of the 1st, A and F of the 2d, C and for this forging weighs not less than 55,000 10-inch, besides a number of smaller calibers | F of the 3d, B and F of the 4th, and D and or 56,000 pounds when ready for the ham- -t-inch and 5-inch-together with doing F of the 5th regiments. An engraving shows guns of 13-inch caliber have been authorized construction of an experimental 10-inch gun. It must be said that while the new types

The new guns in active service are as fol- of field-guns show a long stride of progress,

lows:			
Cruiser	Chicago	8-inch 4 2 3	6-1
**	Philadelphia		1
	Petrel	4 10-in	ch

The following table shows the dimensions "dropping block" breech-action, and fixed and weight of each caliber of the new artil- ammunition with metallic cartridge-case. been planued, but it is doubtful if any cali- lery, the length given including the breech- Some of the Army authorities have objected

tion:	- B		to t	metallic cartridges for field service on the			
Caliber.	Length in	Diameter at breech.	Diameter at muzzle.	Weight of gun.	Weight of ear- riage and shields.	Total welg of gun a carriage.	
-inch -inch -inch -inch	8614 8014	50 inches, 45 Inches. 89 inches. 25% inches. 22 inches.	21½ inches, 20 inches, 17½ inches, 12½ inches, 11 inches,	62 tons, 45 tons, 64,000 pounds, 29,400 pounds, 11,660 pounds.	Turret-mount 4 25,090 pounds 13,780 pounds	54,000 ponns	

actions and carriages.

breech or muzzle!

serviceable lifetime of a man not yet past his

(The end.)

Is It Feasible!

oriais of Nov. 20, your " More Money Wanted "

of all parties alike. How can this be done

effectually, you may ask? I know nearly every

city-at least in the North, East, and Western

States-of about 10,000 inhabitants has a Board

of Trade, the members of which are not con-

fined to any political party. Select a city, the

majority of its members of the Board of Trade

otherwise in favor of pensions, to pass resolu-

tions embodying the great wisdom of our pen-

sion laws, which prevented a general panic in

the United States, and to encourage more legis-

lation, not for benevolence, but for justice due

the old soldiers, and thereby circulates the

among friends and foesalike. It should not be

money to all the people in the country-

Trade-say in the Middle States-to start from.

A certain ingenuity must prevail to propagate

dorse these views throughout the country.

Bring this suggestion to a number of friendly

Congressmen, and the ball can soon be rolled to

a successful termination.-D. Silversmith,

They Were Willing.

[Delroit Free Press.]

"Girls," said a bachelor named Perry, at a

please stand up." There were 18 girls in

he crowd, and everyone steed up, and

Got the Information,

[Brootlyn Life.]

postal from Aunt Sally Spriggs, tellin' what

Rural Postmaster (calling to his wife)-

A Patriotic Kick.

[Puck.]

you'd shave off your chin-whisker; it looks so

Mrs. Packinhouse (in London)-Silas, I, wish

Mr. Packinhouse-Never, Ma'am! I've rig-

ged myself out in this English toggery to

Overmatched.

[Fuch.]

Smith. Have you anything to say to the

No Good Will Toward One Man.

[Somerville Journal.]

Mrs. Melins-What did your husband give

Mrs. Skinflint-He gave me a lecture on

Poor Old Bachelor.

[Somerville Journal.]

[Puck.]

Blinks-Did you find anything in your stock-

Judge-You are charged with bigamy, Mr.

Prisoner-No. sir. I'm not fool enough to

last thing that shows I,m an American!

talk against two women.

ing Christmas morning?

Jinks-Yes-a hole.

you for Christmas, Mrs. Skinflint?

please ye; but I'm hanged if I part with the

Mrs. Hayfork-Asything for me?

Sally, tellin' what day she was comin'?

His Wife-Yes; she's comin' Thursday.

lay she was comin'.

Rural Postmaster -- I don't see nothin,'

The weights of projectiles and powder ground that they were liable to be broken charges are as follows; the weight of pro- or dislocated by the rough usage that a caisjectile given being those for battering-shell son is so often subjected in actual warfare. of the usual type. It should be remarked But this objection has no weight, because that different types of proposed special pro- metallic ammunition can, by a proper arjectiles for piercing armor are under con- | rangement of the chests, be secured so that sideration, the weights of which vary con- each round will be perfectly independent,

The effective ranges have never been fully determined, but the 10-inch gun, at an elerange of seven miles to the "first graze" of shorter than the established type, and there-

The cost of these guns has materially de-

fore considerably less powerful.

creased with the improvement of facilities to their use. The amounts of money asked soon be in the lathe and boring-mill at the sufficient facilities for handling them, temporary appliances for the process of assembling-that is, shrinking on the jackets and rings-cost, finished, as high as a dollar a pound. But in the shops and with the lower-priced raw material available through the improved forging plant at Bethlehem, this cost has been reduced at least half, so that now it is very close to the mark to say that the expense is about 50 cents per pound, and this will pretty nearly hold good as to all weights and calibers, and that rule of cost will apply also to the carriages and turinvolving hydraulic gear for checking recoil and for running the piece in battery; machinery for elevating and depressing, for traversing the gun on its pivot, and, in the larger calibers, for handling the ammunition and loading. Hence it may be said that the cost of the 13-inch gun, with its turretmount, will be from \$112,000 to \$115,000; and of the 12-inch, with mount, from \$92,000 to \$95,000. This is of course only approximate, as neither of those calibers has been built, and it is possible that they will cost relatively somewhat more than the smaller guns, in consequence of the greater trouble of handling them in the shop and the greater risk involved of damage by accident. It is quite probable that experience will develop a cost of \$125,000 for the 13-inch and \$100,-000 for the 12-inch gun, ready for action.

The 10-inch gun, with its turret mount, including labor of installing the piece on board ship, freight, etc., has thus far cost about \$60,000, which, as the weight of the gun and its mount is \$9,000 pounds, is considerably more than 50 cents per pound. But it must be borne in mind that the first of the 10-inch guns and their mounts were built in the old shops under the unfavorable conditions before described. The cost of the 8-inch gun, mounted on board ship, is about \$28,000 to \$30,000, and that of the 6-inch about \$12,000. This, however, in the case of these two calibers, includes the expense of their "shield," which is a small halfturret of steel two or three inches thick, which is designed to protect the gunners against machine-gun fire and the smaller | the nall on the right head. Let this fact be

cannon known as "rapid-firing guns." Another item involved in the subject of our new artillery is the cost of using it. The projectiles for the 6 and 8-inch guns are principally cast-iron, and are not very costly, except in the labor of turning them to an exact fit and providing them with the soft copper bands which take the rifling and give the projectile its "twist," But the 10, 12 and 13-inch guns are intended for piercing armor, and the projectiles for that purpose must be of wrought steel, tempered by elaborate and costly processes. Under a great problem to find such a first Board of these circumstances the armor-piercing projectiles for the 12 and 13-inch guns might easily cost several hundred dollars. It has been estimated that the cost of firing the 13-inch gun with 675 pounds of powder and a nickel-steel armor-piercing projectile Kansas City, Mo. might easily exceed \$1,500 per round, with the 12 and 10-inch guns in proportion.

The heavy guns of the Army for sea-coast defense do not differ materially from those of the Navy, and hence one description may want a wife. If any of you will have me, apply to both. The caliber of the Army guns above the size of field-pieces and siegeguns, will be coincident with those of the and 18 girls began pulling bair, and the party Navy for convenience in interchanging am. | broke up and sadness reigned supreme. munition, which is frequently a desideratum in active operations. The Army is, as before remarked, considerably behind the Navy in the matter of heavy guns, though the action of the last Congress in providing for 100 guns of 8, 10 and 12-inch caliber for the use of the Army, to be built by contract. was a long step toward the re-armament of our coast defenses.

In respect to field artillery, the Army has certainly displayed great deliberation. Though the Franco-Prussian war settled all questions as between breechloading and 12-inch steel rifle of the modern type. First until the foundation of the new gun-making muzzleloading 20 years ago, it is less than four years since our War Department authorities decided on a type of breechloading field-piece, and hardly three years since give plenty of margin for turning, assem- war and of peace go hand in hand in this they began to issue the new guns to the steel would weigh about 44,000 pounds in past, the development of the one keeps loading steel field-rifle. One, called the "ingot" or solid mass of steel put under the making provision to insure adequate defense and eight feet four inches long over all. hammer to make it, would weigh not less the Government has developed a new in- The other, called the "high-powered fielddustry on a colossal scale where none existed | gun," is 3.6 inches in caliber, and is to be 10 Next comes the "jacket," which is shorter | before, which was much needed in the prog- feet two inches long. It is the present callated to envelop the breech end of the widespread, and which could not have been used to arm borse-batteries with in time of "tube" for about a third of its length. developed for many years to come by private | war, and the "high-powered gun" will be Hence the jacket of a 12-inch gun as rough | enterprise alone, without public aid or stim- | the weapon of the ordinary field-batteries attached to infantry corps or divisions.

"Did you see Marie brushing the cobwebs from that bottle of Port?" "Yes, I Spider,"

economy.

A Crack Troop of Cavalry Scared by

a Drove of Hogs.

We were at an accidental gathering of a few of the "survivors" not long since. The board around which we were seated was not, as of yore, a detached shutter or door from an abandoned house, but was of shining mahegany, broad and substantial, richly laden with the good things of this world; for our host, a gallant and daring sabreur in war, had in peace so applied his qualities of perseverance and courage that success had crowned his business ventures, and fortune had welcomed him as one of her prime favorites. He was a charming listener and knew how to encourage others to talk, and his manner conveyed the impression that he keenly enjoyed the society of those present. Notwithstanding the many reminiscences

unearthed that evening, our host, the Major, was rather reticent until one of the party asked Major, do you recollect little Murphy?' which brought the following:

"Murphy? Do I recollect Murphy? How could I forget him? Why he did me the honor to take care of my horses when I was a sub in the -th volunteer cavalry, and for that reason and cannot be displaced even by upsetting | alone deserves to be remembered.

"A rare fellow was Murphy. As you might the caisson. This is done in Europe by suspect from his name, he was born in that island making the depth of the chest equal to the which has furnished so many of our politicians, length of the fixed round, and then subdi- priests and soldiers. Now, the first of these he viding the interior so that each round can | could not have been, as he was not sufficiently be placed vertically in a cell by itself, self-asserting; nor the second, as he had not mastered the art of 'making pot-hooks wid a butt uppermost, and the point of the shot resting on a rubber disc, which "The last-a soldier-he was, and a good one,

neutralizes the jolting of the caisson though he never suspected it. "The manner in which he came to my relief in passing over rough ground. Without on the night of the 29th or 30th of June, 1862, doubt the Army will soon adopt the metallic | cannot be forgotten. McClellan's army was cartridge system. There is no reason why struggling to shake off the persistent attacks a cartridge-case could not be made to reload, by their successes north of the Chickahominy of Lee's victorious battalions, which, flushed as is so generally done with small-arm car- and White Oak Swamp, remained in daily contact with our rear-guard. The seven days' battles were in progress, and our army was in The accompanying illustrations give a full retreat for the James River and the shelclear idea of the general appearance and tering aid of our gunboats.

"Each day was full of fighting, and each style of the new guns, but it is not possible night of hard marching. There was no rest in an engraving to show all the elaborate and beautiful mechanism of their breechthe duty of picketing one of the numerous roads found in that country, but which could In conclusion, let me say that when, from not be found on any map. It left the Quaker the standpoint of an engineer and mechani- road near Glendale and stretched out southcian, I have examined and admired the grace- | westerly; where it led to or ended none of us ful proportions, the artistic symmetry and then knew. A little before sunset the troop, or rather half-troop, which I commanded was the elaborate finish of these new and costly pushed out on this road beyond the infantry, breechloading rifles, my memory has wan- | with instructions to proceed until the enemy dered back more than a quarter of a century | was met, and to establish videts as close to him to the time when I humbly thumbed the night. as he would permit, and so remain during the

vent of an old muzzeloading smoothbore "We had gone but a short distance when the brass 12-pounder. In memory of this faith. advance-guard was fired upon, one man being wounded. After ascertaining that it was the ful old gun, who was unlimbered for action enemy's infantry which occupied our front, in every battle from the second Bull Run to | videts were pested and the place for the re-Appomattox, I offer here a portrait of her, serve selected,

"The men had not been on post long when engraved by a couning hand from a tintype a detachment of Regular cavalry, commanded taken in the field in 1862. We used to call by a Sergeant, attempted to pass on our road, her "Old Betsey," or "Old Bess"; and by hat hostile infantry held the road immediately that name we were wont to endow her with in front, and that he could not pass through attributes of personality and comradeship. their line. He said his orders to find Gen. She has long since been sold for "scrap Sykes's command were imperative; that he ad some dispatches and an important message brass," melted and recast into some form of or the General. Difficulty in getting to him peaceful use, I knew not what. But her had been anticipated, and the message had been memory can never die; because she was one | memorized by each of the men, hoping that some of them might get through and deliver it. of the guns that helped to save the Union! "He deployed his men in small groups, at To me other memories cluster about this wide intervals, on the right of the road, and taking a brisk gailop they disappeared in the old gun, represented now only by a tintype; woods. In a few moments a heavy musketry because in all her battles 26 brave and noble fire was opened on them, and an hour later one men and boys fell, killed or crippled at her of them came back badly wounded, having escaped in the darkness from his captors. He said that several of his companions had been So when I think of these things, and killed, and that he feared none had gotten think how plain and simple and modest she through. The night was dark and very still. was when compared with these magnificent, The road ran through a forest of large trees, artistic new steel cannon of these times, I whose overarching boughs interlocked above it, and from the outposts could be heard the steady find myself marvelling, as in a dream, that ramp of marching troops in front of us. We such changes could have occurred within the

45th milestone. And when this dream comes tion of preventing our people from reaching over me, I say to these new steel guns: "Ah, the river. "To sit on a horse in the woods during a well, you are very fine and beautiful, and dark night near an enemy whose purpose is you have sent my poer Old Betsey to the unknown, and whom he can hear moving but scrap-heap; but let me tell you that there is cannot see, is not one of the most enjoyable ocone thing to be said of her that can't as yet capations that falls to the lot of a cavairyman. The incidents of the early evening-a man be said of you, and that is-She Got There!" of our own party shot down on the ground we now occupied, the apparent annihilation of the detachment of Regulars, the noises from a moving column of the enemy's infantry, the EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your edirecollections of the sanguinary struggles which had been witnessed during the past few days, and " Pansions Saved the Country," you strike to which must be added the effect of exhauston, due to overwork, loss of rest, and lack of energetically discussed, i. e., propounded to men

River road,' into which ours' led, and were

moving towards Malvern Hill, with the inten-

roper food-all had contributed to make this ttle command somewhat nervous and shaky. "The men who were not on post 'slept horse'-that is, laid down in front o their horses, fastening the bridle-reins to their writts or belts. Recognizing the spirit of nervousacss, plainly apparent on the outposts, l was almost afraid to dismount; but at length, overcome by fatigue, I did so. I had not been seated long when I heard a great racket going on up the road toward the outposts. I had just time to swing into the saddle and call the reserve to attention when all the videts came charging in at full speed. Making a suitable disposition for defense, I set about trying to find out what it was that had led to the abandonment of their posts by the videts. I was assured by the two men who had been on the extreme outposts-and I had long regarded them as much above the average for coolness and courage - that persons were moving through the woods on both sides of the road They had been unable to see them, but had frequently and distinctly heard them walking

on the failer leaves, "Not caring to send any report to the in fantry commander in rear until it had been roperly verified, I waited a little while to see that no one had followed the pickets in, and corn-husking in Missouri the other night, "I | then started back to re-establish them. This was soon done, and although I spent some time at the outposts with the men, I failed to perceive any indications of the enemy or to note then 17 young fellows pitched into Perry, anything unusual. I returned to the reserve post and gave the men permission to lie down again, and all was quiet for perhaps nearly an hour, when another stampede occurred. Again went to the front, this time taking Murphywho was mounted on my spare horse-along with me. He was more nearly than any man I have ever known absolutely devoid of fear, Mrs. Hayfork-I was expectin' a letter er and this appeared to be a time when such a man was most needed. Carefully approaching the place near which the outpost had been, it was again established, I, with Murphy, remain-Did ye see a postal from Mrs. Hayfork's Aunt | ing there.

"For a long time nothing was heard-even the sound of marching troops on the River road had ceased. At length, however, I heard what seemed to be a footfall among the leaves very near me, then another and another farther away. Murphy was by my side, and as his ear was an acute one, and his judgment sometimes good, I whispered, 'What do you think it can be?'

A clear skin

Boils, pimples, blotches on the skin, eruptions, etc., evilence the fact that the blood is not in good condition.

These symptons result from the effort of nature to throw off the impurities, in which she should assisted by

Swift's Specific

This will remedy the disturbance, and bring speedy and permanent relief by forcing out the poison, and will build up the system from the first dose.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga O Years young

Said the hale old poet, when questioned about his age.

Attesting in himself the truth That robust age means well lived youth.

Compound Oxygen makes a man feel young again. Does this naturally; for Compound Oxygen is a concentration of nature's azone. It is charged with electricity. It is readily seen what will be the result of an inhalation of such situlized nourishment. Disused air cells expand again into activity. You feel like breathing from the top to the bottom of both lungs-something that but few of us do-and you regain strength in the most simple and direct way possible. Another strong paint-Compound Oxygen is liberated from the inhaling apparatus by heat. You put the inhaler in a tin cup of hot water-and breathe it-at once a warm oxygenated vapor gets to the lungs and you feel the genial glow from head to foot.

A Book of 200 pages that tells all about it, and gives the signed indersement at many well known men and women, will be sent Entirely Free of Charge to any one who will address

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



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	Price, per Case of 12 Lar	ge Bottles, 5 to a Gallon.
	PORT WINE, No. 1	RYE WHISKEY, No. 3.
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	roder, to insure good faith. All goods packed in plain be	yes and shipped to any part of the United States. Com
	plets price-list free. Our Calendar for 1801 now ready, ma	uled free for > cent stam a to nav northers.
	1 0 01111 00 0 00 04	0 1 1

t was halted, and I explained to the Sergeant J. C. CHILDS & CO., 346 Eighth Ave., N.Y. City.

The answer, deliberately given, 'Faith, I don't know, unless it's thim blackguards o' ribils," was not reassuring. We listened; the sounds | manded the Military Department of Virginia came at times from the roadside so near that | some rebels wrote this hog-Latin appeals one felt he could have reached the spot with a saber, and again from places several rods distant. While trying to fathom the mystery, and while every stir in the leaves was becoming more distinctly human footsteps, I felt the pressure of a hand on my arm, and Murphy's voice came to my ear: 'Liftinint, if ye'll hould Bill a minit, I'll shlip off and find out phawt the divil it manes,' I took Bill's rein and heard his rider slide to the ground.

"As I now had an extra horse to hold, I began to think that if an infantry 'Johnny' should invite me to alight and take a walk into the Confederacy with him, I, perhaps, would not be able to decline in terms sufficiently impressive to induce him to excuse me. If any of you have ever been so situated as to be wholly under the influence of the terrors of carned afterwards that they were on the the imagination, and are no more courageous than I am, you may appreciate my emotions. Murphy was gone a long, long time. It seemed hours to me; and when I began to fear that he would not return, but had been quietly taken leg in a convulsive sort of way, and in a stage | hair by itself whisper at the same time said, 'Liftinint, would you b'lave it? It is hogs!"

"The transition from fancied great danger to safety was very sudden. As our highlystrung nerves relaxed we all laughed, but it was not a very hearty laugh. We felt more sheepish than amused. Was it not true that a small drove of hogs, innocently seeking food, had stampeded a troop of cavalry belonging to the -th crack regiment?

"Our religious videt found some consolation in the fact that when the devils were east out they took refuge in a herd of swine. That is what, in our charity, we thought, when we heard him using, so emphatically, the familiar name of the prince of darkness. No conspiracy to suppress the facts of history was formally entered into on this occasion, but it happened, incidentally, that no mention of this event was made to other members of the regiment. It was not even alluded to by the 'Liftinint in his official report."

A Suspleious Man. [Texas Siftings.]

A young man in a Southern town applied to the keeper of a livery stable for a horse and

"Who is going along with you?" asked the

"I am going to take my wife's mother out for a ride. She is not well, and I want her to have some fresh air. I wish you would put a spade and a hatchet in the bottom of the "What do you want them for ?"

"I want to dig up some young cedar trees to plant in the cemetery." "I don't think I can let you have a buggy.

"Because I don't want to be hauled up as a witness every time court meets. I have got my business to attend to."

'I don't understand you." "Maybe you don't, but I understand you. You have been married some years, and when a married man in this town wants to take his mother-in-law out for a ride for her health, and SENT FREE. planting things in the cemetery, that's all I

want to know." "But, my dear sir"-"It may be all right, but I don't propose to take any risks. When your trial comes off you will swear there is a prejudice against you in this town, and you can't get a fair trial, and

get a change of venue to some county away off, and I'll have to go there as a witness every time the case is continued, or be fined \$40. If you want to get rid of your wife's mother you go to a drug store and get some 'Rough on Rats,' and it will be a case of suicide or accident, but I am not going to be mixed up in it by sucplying you with spades and hatchets, and a horse and buggy to carry off the corpse to hide. No. sir-ree! Why don't you ask me to put a coffin in the buggy besides. No sir, I am not that kind of a livery stable man. I'm not in that line of business. I sympathize with you, but for the mere hire of a horse and buggy I can't afford to take any such risk."

> Lacking in Common Sense. [Boston Post.]

At an informal reception held after Mr. Henry Stanley's lecture in Scranton the other evening, a gntleman remarked to the explorer; "One of the things in your book, 'In Darkest Africa,' that interested me most was your vivid account of the sufferings of your party in 'Starvation Camp,' but one thing I never could understand. When your men were dying for want of food, why didn't they fish, since they were so near the river?" Mr. Stanley's face was a study. He looked at his questioner as if dazed by a blow. "Why," he exclaimed, and then hesitated in evident surprise, and consternation for several moments, "why I don't believe any one ever thought of it!' His questioner thereupon suggested that the next time he formed an exploring party he should take a Yankee with him.

When a poker player says he has a full hand, it is no indication that he is tightfisted,-Com-

mercial Bulletin.

A Rebel Effusion.

When Gen. Terry, after Lee's surrender, come Terry, leave us, sumus weary, fam nos tædet te videre. Si via nos with joy implere, Ferry, in has terra tarry

Terry, leave this territory,

Con amore, A Classicism at the Boarding-House, [Washington Star.] "Ugh," he growled, putting the breakfast egg aside with care, "its just like the scene of

The landlady looked at him inquiringly. "Laid in ancient times, don't you know." he continued pleasantly, and cut an ugly gash in a heipless beefsteak on his plate. And the landlady made a remark.

Bad For Bald-headed Men.

[Texas Siftings.]

Thin-haired Man-What! a dollar for out

ting my hair? That's outrageous! Barber-But, my dear sir, the hairs on your in by the enemy, some one grasped me by the head are so far apart that I had to cut each Where He Got It.

[Life.]

"How very stylish you are, Mr. Softleigh, You hold your elbow very high," "Ya-as. I got it from the Prince of Wales." "Did you meet him abroad?" "No; but Cholly Davis saw him meet a friend on the street one day."

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WANTED-ADDRESSES.

WANTED-By George E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.—The present midress of Delowrama B. Bun-nell, formerly Co. I. 28th Ill., and late of Pawnee City. WANTED-By J. J. Putney, Rox 801, Aspen, Pithia Co., Colo.—The addresses of Lieut-Cel. J. B. Cook, Capts Geo. Coykendail, Randolph Grimes and Lieut, Jasper J. Jennings, all of 3d U. S. C. Cav. 490-15

WANTED-By George E. Lemon, Washington, D. C. -The present address of Rev. John L. Thor WANTED-By Thomas Davis, Bell Springs, Cal. -The address of any of the following comrades of Co. orn U. S. Cav.: First Serg't Wm. Davis, First Serg't

Albert Wing, First Serg't — Dougherty, Private George Lawson, Wm. Packard and Augustus Under

WANTED-By E. H. Beck, Elmdale, Kan,—The address of or any information concerning Demon Carpenter. His discharge was lost after his death, and his widow does not know his company and regiment.